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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

135

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4

other names/site number 14MT1104, 14MT1105, 14MT1106, KHRI #129-172

2. Location

street & number 2.5 mi. E. of K-27 Hwy, N. of FSR-600 [ ] not for publication

city or town Elkhart (Cimarron National Grassland) [x] vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Morton code 129 zip code 67590

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _x_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _x_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_X_ national ___ statewide ___local

Patrick Zollner — 2-11-13
Signature of certifying official — Date

DSHPO
Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

11-9-12
Signature of commenting official — Date

District Ranger — USDA Forest Service, Cimarron National Grassland
Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Carol Shull
Signature of the Keeper — 4/3/2013
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [X] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [X] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	district
3	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
3	**0**	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail (2012)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: N/A
walls: N/A
roof: N/A
other: N/A

Narrative Description

Summary

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4 is composed of multiple swaled remnants of the Cimarron Route within three recorded archeological sites (14MT1104, 14MT1105, and 14MT1106), as well as a linear 50-meter (164-foot) contributing land area that ties the sites together.[1] This linear 145.66-acre site is located completely within the Cimarron National Grassland about 10 miles north of Elkhart and 2.5 miles east of K-27 Highway in Morton County, Kansas. The eastern terminus of this segment begins in the SW1/4 of Section 20, Township 33 South, Range 41 West and extends generally west and southwest to end in the SE1/4 of Section 26, Township 33 South, Range 42 West. The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4 is a good example of a Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype), as defined in the *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail* revised multiple property nomination.

Elaboration

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4 is a remnant of the Cimarron Route of the Santa Fe Trail, which played a key role in transportation of travelers and goods along the trail between 1822 and 1868. Each individual segment described below is a good example of a Transportation Site (Trail Segment subtype) described in the multiple property nomination. These swales lead to and away from Middle Spring and Point of Rocks. Dust storms produced a minor shift in vegetation during the Dust Bowl, with the most severe erosion in Morton County taking place between 1935 and 1938.[2] The trail segment maintains a similar visual landscape to that of its period of significance (1822-1868).

Landscape[3]

Morton County is located within the High Plains section of the Great Plains province of the Interior Plains division of North America. The natural vegetation of the High Plains consists of a vast expanse of prairie cut through by narrow, discontinuous ribbons of riverine forest. The potential natural vegetation of the region includes short grass prairie and floodplain forest or savanna.[4] The prairie contains a growth of blue grama and buffalograss along with a few other grasses and forbs. The forbs are most common in the southern part of the state. The overall terrain surrounding this site in Morton County is prairie, having intermittent patches of yucca (*Yucca spp.*) and buffalograss (*Buchloë dactyloides*) throughout the area.[5] In the Cimarron National Grassland, sand sagebrush (*Artemisia filifolia*) and prickly pear (*Opuntia spp.*) are also prevalent.

This site to the north of the Cimarron River is relatively flat, though elevations decrease closer to the river. The eastern terminus starts at an elevation of 1024 meters (3360 feet), rises to an elevation of 1052 meters (3450 feet), and ends at 1030 meters (3380 feet) at the western end of the linear site. The swales are located in a rural area of Morton County and the viewshed from the nominated sites show minimal visual intrusions, namely small windmills, livestock fences, and limestone posts erected to mark the general location of the trail. The rural nature of this area and its conservation as a national grassland maintains the historic visual integrity of the linear site. The United States Forest Service (USFS) maintains a protective corridor on either side of the trail which helps to protect and preserve this nationally significant trail yet allow the USFS to meet its multiple use mandate.

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted a reconnaissance survey of several potential Santa Fe Trail swales in the Cimarron National Grassland for the USDA Forest Service in 2000. The purpose of this

[1] 14MT1104, 14MT1105, and 14MT1106 are the Kansas State Historical Society archeological site numbers.

[2] Donald Worster, *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2004), 28, 30.

[3] The following paragraph is adapted from standard language used in reports written by Kansas State Historical Society, Cultural Resources Division, Archeology Department.

[4] A.W. Kuchler, "A New Vegetation Map of Kansas," *Ecology* 55, no. 3 (1974): 586-604.

[5] Prior to a site visit by the Kansas Historical Society in October 2011, the Cimarron National Grassland experienced a fire, which burned much of the vegetation. The fire was spurred by a severe drought in the area. Though the fire did not produce a shift in plant species or other major changes, it left much of the soil exposed.

investigation was to determine the validity of proposed trail sites identified in 1990 by William Buckles and Kathie Arwood of the University of Southern Colorado.[6] Horn's report provides the basis for the following summaries.

Trail Segment 14MT1104

Trail Segment 14MT1104 contains the easternmost set of swales that comprise the Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4. Its eastern terminus begins at an elevation of about 1024 meters (3360 feet) in the SE1/4, SW1/4 of Section 20, Township 33 South, Range 41 West (Figure 1). After dipping southwestward, this segment turns northwestward, with its western terminus in the SW1/4, SE1/4 of Section 19, Township 33 South, Range 41 West (Figure 2). Stretching 1.5 kilometers (0.9 miles), this segment ends at an elevation of 1051.6 meters (3450 feet).

Segment 14MT1104's eastern terminus begins about 40 meters (130 feet) south of FSR-600 at the west side of an intermittent drainage. The trail begins as two distinct parallel swales in a 20-meter (65-foot) wide corridor, stretching in a southwesterly direction. At this point, the northeastern edge of the segment is most visible, appearing as a minor break in the slope. The parallel lines of travel are evident as they diverge from each other to gradually increase the width of the corridor from 60 meters (200 feet) to 300 meters (1000 feet) from the eastern terminus. Over the next 150 meters (500 feet), the corridor narrows back to a width of 20 meters (65 feet).

The segment turns westward as it climbs a small rise. At this point, only a single 8- to 10-meter (25- to 35-foot) wide swale is visible for 85 meters (280 feet). For the next 25 meters (80 feet), the route is discernible as a 17-meter (55-foot) wide depression, which likely was once two parallel swales. After crossing another intermittent drainage, the segment becomes indistinct for 60 meters (200 feet). As the segment continues upslope for the next 150 meters (500 feet), multiple parallel swales are visible in a 20- to 30-meter (65- to 100-foot) wide corridor. A set of parallel swales continue for 110 meters (360 feet) in a 17-meter (55-foot) wide corridor. This corridor disappears as it reaches a small drainage valley, containing a two-track road.

Evidence of the trail is seen on the west side of the drainage valley in a 10-meter (30-foot) wide swale that continues westward for 60 meters (200 feet). The trail once again becomes indiscernible until the inclined eastern edge of an entrenched drainage 100 meters (330 feet) to the west. At this point two swales located within the segment split into two slightly separate routes, one following a southwest route and another following a south-southwest route. The northernmost of these two swales measures 12 meters (40 feet) wide and 70 meters (225 feet) long as it follows the topography to the drainage bottom. The southernmost swale continues for the same length, but is significantly narrower at 7.5 meters (25 feet) wide. Once the swales reach the drainage bottom they vanish due to extended erosion.

Forty meters (130 feet) upstream, the trail becomes visible as a 10- to 12-meter (30- to 40-feet) wide corridor, following the topography westward out of the drainage bottom for 120 meters (400 feet). At this point, it merges with another 8-meter (25-foot) wide swale and continues for about 20 to 30 meters (65 to 100 feet). Widening to 40 meters (130 feet), the corridor continues for 180 meters (600 feet) as a series of multiple indistinct swales. Segment 14MT1104 ends at a north-south two-track road in the SW1/4, SE1/4 of Section 19, Township 33 South, Range 41 West.[7]

Trail Segment 14MT1105

Between trail segments 14MT1104 and 14MT1105 there is about a 600-meter (2000-foot) land corridor that may no longer contain visual evidence of the trail. Trail Segment 14MT1105's eastern terminus begins at an elevation of 1018 meters (3440 feet) in the S1/2, SW1/4, SW1/4 of Section 19, Township 33 South, Range

[6] Jonathon C. Horn, *Santa Fe Trail Documentation on the Cimarron National Grassland, Morton County, Kansas* (Montrose: Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc., 2000), ii. See William G. Buckles and Kathie Arwood, *Investigations of the Cimarron Branch of the Santa Fe Trail Cimarron National Grassland, Morton County, Kansas* (Pueblo: University of Southern Colorado, 1990) on file with the Kansas State Historical Society's Cultural Resources Division.

[7] Horn, 14, 17. Citation covers preceding five paragraphs.

41 West. This segment stretches southwestward for 2.1 kilometers (1.3 miles) through the N1/2 of Section 25, Township 33 South, Range 42 West, ending just inside the eastern section line of Section 26, Township 33 South, Range 42 West at an elevation of 1020 meters (3380 feet).

Beginning at its eastern terminus, the segment is visible as a shallow 5-meter (16-foot) wide swale that is distinguished from the surrounding landscape by its greener grass (in wetter seasons). This swale widens to 45 meters (150 feet) as it continues for about 350 meters (1150 feet) before meeting a north-south two-track road, marking the section and range line (Figures 2 and 3). Crossing the road, Alpine noted four parallel swales – each with a width of 5 meters (16 feet) and up to 1 meter (3 feet) deep – emerging up a steeper incline and continuing for 250 meters (800 feet) to a drainage channel. This four-abreast traffic pattern is to be expected in this area of Kansas. In all likelihood the retention of this pattern in the landscape is due to water erosion that has deepened these swales on a slight hill. The northernmost swale is the most prominent. During a reconnaissance survey in October 2011, at least seven distinct swales were visible on the east bank of the drainage.

Visual evidence of the trail vanishes for the next 50 meters (165 feet) due to a drainage crossing. The trail becomes visible again, albeit less prominently, on the west side of the drainage as a 12-meter (40-foot) wide corridor. At this point the trail is disrupted by a cattle trails leading to a fenced area just west of the disturbed area, leaving only a single swale visible. This swale passes through the disturbed area for 30 meters (100 feet) where it then disappears.

On the west side of the two-track road that leads to the fenced cattle area, there are two parallel swales curve to the southwest in a 20-meter (65-foot) wide corridor. This corridor widens to 55 meters (180 feet) and the swales become much more distinct on the west side of a fenced stock tank. Each swale is approximately 0.75 meters (2.5 feet) deep and 5 meters (16 feet) wide. About 480 meters (1600 feet) beyond the western fence of the cattle area, another two-track road crosses the trail corridor, obscuring its visibility.

Just west of the two-track road the two parallel swales in a 40-meter (130-foot) wide corridor are visible for another 360 meters (1200 feet). As the trail approaches a third two-track road that runs southeast to northwest, the corridor widens to 45 meters (150 feet). A third 5-meter (16-foot) wide swale deviates 70 meters (230 feet) to the southwest of this point, terminating at the two-track road with the rest of the corridor. The trail is then obscured by the road and a drainage ditch for 45 meters (150 feet). Farther upstream to the west, a corridor of two parallel swales runs about 85 meters (275 feet), varying in width from 35 meters (115 feet) down to 20 meters (65 feet). Finally, about 80 meters (260 feet) farther southwest of this point, a single 7-meter (23-foot) wide swale is observed for an additional 25 meters (80 feet) where it terminates at the western section line of Section 25, Township 33 South, Range 42 West.[8]

Trail Segment 14MT1106

Over 250 meters (800 feet) to the southwest of trail segment 14MT1105 is the eastern terminus of 14MT1106. Beginning at an elevation of 1027 meters (3370 feet), this 320-meter (1050-foot) long segment heads southwest in the central portion of the N1/2 of Section 26, Township 33 South, Range 42 West, ending at a two-track road at an elevation of 1030 meters (3380 feet).

During Alpine's 2000 archeological survey, this segment was initially visible on the east bank of an intermittent drainage as an eroded 15-meter (50-foot) wide swale extending about 25 meters (80 feet) into the drainage where it became indistinguishable for the next 150 meters (500 feet). Recent aerial photography seems to indicate additional swales are present on the east bank, heading into the drainage (Figure 4). Future archeological investigations of this corridor could positively identify these. The trail picks back up just beyond the drainage as a shallow 5-meter (16-foot) wide swale. This swale continues to extend west-southwest for about 55 meters (180 feet). A second 5-meter (16-foot) wide swale is present 20 meters (60 feet) to the south

[8] Horn, 17, 20. Citation covers preceding five paragraphs.

of this swale about 25 meters (80 feet) west of the drainage and runs 85 meters (280 feet) to an old two-track road where the trail corridor terminates.[9]

The depressions worn into the ground from continuous use since 1822 were visible by 1834 – an unusually wet year during which wagons left imprints in the landscape that would be replicated and reinforced by wagon trains in the succeeding years.[10] These swales (with all their varying widths) and a linear 50-meter (164-foot) contributing land area around the linear site together comprise the Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4.

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[9] Horn, 20. Citation covers preceding two paragraphs
[10] Leo E. Oliva, *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967), 17.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [ ] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [x] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Transportation
Commerce

Period of Significance
1822-1868

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance, 1822-1868 was selected because it spans the years the Santa Fe Trail was active in this part of Kansas as a route of transportation and commerce.

Criteria Considerations (justification)
n/a

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4 is nationally significant as a historic resource of the Santa Fe Trail under Criterion A for its association with transportation and commerce along the Santa Fe Trail from 1822 to 1868. This segment is also nationally significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information on the use of the trail during its initial period of significance. This site retains a good degree of integrity in terms of location, setting, feeling, and association. The period of significance begins with the initiation of wagon movement over this segment of the Cimarron Route in 1822 and ends with the arrival of the Union Pacific Eastern Division Railroad at the town of Sheridan, Kansas in June 1868. This site materially reflects important historic events outlined in the historic contexts International Trade on the Mexican Road, 1821-1846; The Mexican-American War and the Santa Fe Trail, 1846-1848; Expanding National Trade on the Santa Fe Trail, 1848-1861; The Effects of the Civil War on the Santa Fe Trail, 1861-1865; and The Santa Fe Trail and the Railroad, 1865-1880, as well as The Santa Fe Trail in Kansas.

Elaboration

From 1821 to 1880, the Santa Fe Trail was a significant trade route between Missouri and New Mexico. Unlike other trails such as the Oregon, California, and Mormon trails, which served as a highway for emigrants bound for new homes in the far West, the bulk of traffic along the Santa Fe Trail consisted of civilian traders and military personnel. The Cimarron Route, which passed through what is now the Cimarron National Grassland, traversed 294 miles between its departure from the Mountain Route near Ingalls, Kansas and its reunification with the Mountain Route at La Junta (Watrous), New Mexico; 88 miles of the Cimarron Route were in Kansas, including a portion of the 60-mile waterless stretch known as *La Jornada*.

This trail segment is closely related to neighboring Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which was the next reliable water source west of the Lower Cimarron (or Wagon Bed) Spring at the western end of *La Jornada*.[11] A lack of reliable water sources contributed to difficult travel through *La Jornada*. With the Cimarron River containing only small pools of water after heavy rains, Middle Spring was a crucial stop for travelers.[12] Almost all travelers looking for Middle Spring would have used neighboring Point of Rocks as a navigational aid. In evidence of this today, visible trail segments curve around Middle Spring and directly to the south of Point of Rocks. The Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 3 is part of the Cimarron Route and is closely associated with Point of Rocks and Middle Spring, which are located approximately 5.5 miles (8.9km) to the southwest of this segment.

Trail Traffic (1822-1868)

Although William Becknell initiated travel to Santa Fe in 1821, his expedition entered New Mexico using pack animals through Emery Gap on the present-day Colorado-New Mexico border, not through this portion of Morton County. Becknell's second trading expedition in the spring of 1822, however, likely did pass through this area of Morton County. This expedition included 21 men and three wagons – the first American attempt to use wagons on the trail.[13] The use of wagons required the party to adopt a trail route that avoided the mountains Becknell used during his first trip; this new route followed what became the Cimarron Route in

[11] Lower Cimarron Spring is a National Historic Landmark (12/19/1960) and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (10/15/1966). Both the NHL and NR nominations are on file with the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office.

[12] William E. Brown, *The Santa Fe Trail: National Park Service 1963 Historic Sites Survey* (St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1988), 113.

[13] Larry M. Beachum, *William Becknell, Father of the Santa Fe Trade* (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1982), 34; Larry M. Beachum, "To the Westward: William Becknell and the Beginning of the Santa Fe Trade," *Journal of the West* 28 (April 1989): 9; Brown, 8; William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans Vol. I* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918-1919), 89.

Morton County, Kansas (Figure 5).[14] From 1822 to the start of the Mexican-American War in 1846, the Cimarron Route was known as *the* Santa Fe Trail (in its various naming iterations) by traders between New Mexico and Missouri. During the Mexican-American War, users of the Cimarron Route were predominately the United States military. This route continued to see commercial and military traffic after the war until the Union Pacific Eastern Division reached the short-lived town of Sheridan, Kansas, in June 1868. Santa Fe-bound freight was shipped to this rail-end town approximately 140 miles north of Elkhart where it was then loaded onto wagons and hauled along the Mountain Route (Figure 6). The portion of the trail through this corridor was completely abandoned by 1874. The General Land Office surveyors reached this area of Morton County in 1874, and did not include the trail on their survey maps.

Documented use of this route in Morton County occurred throughout the trail's history, specifically with the mention of Point of Rocks and Middle Spring. Traveler Josiah Gregg mentioned Middle Spring in his 1824 journal of the trail.[15] In 1825 surveyors George Sibley and Joseph C. Brown both made mention of Point of Rocks and Middle Spring in their journals and field notes in October 1825.[16] During the Mexican-American War, US Captain Alexander B. Dyer mentioned Middle Spring in his field notes.[17] In 1865, Kansas settler, Frank Stahl, was employed by Leavenworth contractor James Kerr to drive over 1100 head of cattle to Fort Union, New Mexico for the US military.[18] Stahl passed by Middle Spring in September 1865, noting it in his travel journal.[19]

Archeological Significance

Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. concluded that the swales comprising this segment are impressions left by traffic that traveled along the Cimarron Route to and from Santa Fe. Archeological prospection, geophysical survey, and metal detector survey of similar trail segments have been shown to reveal associated artifact assemblages, sometimes buried and sometimes not, that can inform on the use of the trail during its period of significance. Though no such surveys have been undertaken on this trail segment, there is every reason to believe that the presence of such an assemblage is possible. These swales are surviving remnants of the route that likely would have had at least four parallel columns. As such, this segment and its contributing land area have the potential to yield important information to understanding the use and nature of the Cimarron Route through Morton County, including patterns of use and change over time, evolving trade patterns, and cultural interactions. Study of both the remnant trail segment and adjacent archeological features can provide valuable insight into the evolving patterns of historic development in this region. This site likely contains data which may be vital to any wider study of the 19th-century trade and economic development. Further investigation could address key questions regarding trade and transportation variability and change. Excavation could also provide additional social data including better estimates of the frequency

[14] According to Josiah Gregg's 1844 "Map of the Indian Territory Northern Texas and New Mexico Showing the Great Western Plains," the "First Wagon Route" left Cool Spring (in present-day Oklahoma) and headed further south of the Cimarron Route, crossing Arroyo de los Yutas and the Canadian River before arriving in San Jose, New Mexico where it rejoined the Cimarron Route into Santa Fe. The map is viewable on the University of Tulsa's website: http://www.lib.utulsa.edu/speccoll/collections/maps/gregg/Gregg%20%20complete.jpg (accessed 29 February 2012).

[15] See Appendix B in the multiple property nomination.

[16] Kate L. Gregg, ed. *The Road to Santa Fe: the Journal and Diaries of George Champlin Sibley and Others Pertaining to the Surveying and Marking of a Road from the Missouri Frontier to the Settlements of New Mexico, 1825-1827* (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1952), 92, 258.

[17] See Appendix D in the multiple property nomination.

[18] William E. Connelley, *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* Vol. III (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918-1919), 1316.

[19] Francis (Frank) M. Stahl, John Meredith, trans., *Santa Fe Trail Diary: Cattle drive from Leavenworth, Kansas to Fort Union, New Mexico* (Unpublished, 1865, 2008), 12 [electronic transcription on-line]; available from http://www.frankstahlbio.net/Frank%20Stahl%20Santa%20Fe%20Trail%20diary%20transcription.pdf; Internet; accessed 21 June 2012.

of use during various phases of history, the role played by the military, various ethnic and social groups, and the nature of trail users, material culture and the production, distribution, and consumption of commodities. [20]

Recent drought conditions and a subsequent grass fire in 2011 have made additional potential swales visible that Alpine was unable to discern in their 2000 survey. Further investigation of these swales could yield additional information regarding traffic patterns through the Cimarron National Grassland. This is especially true for those locations where only a single swale was visible in 2000.

Point of Rocks and Middle Spring were both key stops along the Cimarron Route for Santa Fe Trail travelers and remain central components to the associated trail segments throughout the Cimarron National Grassland, including the Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4.

[20] Kansas State Historical Society, *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail Multiple Property Documentation Form (Revised)*. August 2012, F116.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Beachum, Larry M. "To the Westward: William Becknell and the Beginning of the Santa Fe Trade," *Journal of the West* 28 (April 1989).

Beachum, Larry M. *William Becknell, Father of the Santa Fe Trade.* El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1982.

Brown, William E. *The Santa Fe Trail: National Park Service 1963 Historic Sites Survey.* St. Louis: The Patrice Press, 1988.

Buckles, William G. and Kathie Arwood. *Investigations of the Cimarron Branch of the Santa Fe Trail Cimarron National Grassland, Morton County, Kansas*. University of Southern Colorado, 1990.

Connelley, William E. *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* Vol. I&III. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1918-1919.

Gregg, Kate L. ed. *The Road to Santa Fe: the Journal and Diaries of George Champlin Sibley and Others Pertaining to the Surveying and Marking of a Road from the Missouri Frontier to the Settlements of New Mexico, 1825-1827.* Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1952.

Horn, Jonathon C. *Santa Fe Trail Documentation on the Cimarron National Grassland, Morton County, Kansas.* Montrose: Alpine Archeological Consultants, Inc., 2000.

Kansas State Historical Society. *Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail Multiple Property Documentation Form (Revised).* August 2012.

Kuchler, A.W. "A New Vegetation Map of Kansas," *Ecology* 55, no. 3 (1974): 586-604.

Oliva, Leo E. *Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail.* Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967.

Stahl, Francis (Frank) M. John Meredith, transcriber. *Santa Fe Trail Diary: Cattle drive from Leavenworth, Kansas to Fort Union, New Mexico.* Unpublished, 1865, 2008 (trans), 12 [electronic transcription on-line]; available from http://www.frankstahlbio.net/Frank%20Stahl%20Santa%20Fe%20Trail%20diary%20transcription.pdf; Internet; accessed 21 June 2012.

Worster, Donald. *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930s*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

x State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 145.66
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Map Datum: WGS84

See attached Boundary Maps for additional coordinates; letters correspond to map.

A:	37.146534,-101.850103	G:	37.126378,-101.899168
D:	37.148480,-101.845495	K:	37.158519,-101.799022

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
A 145.66-acre linear site located entirely within the Cimarron National Grassland. Beginning in the SW/4 S20-T33S-R41W, this site extends into the N/2, NW/4 S29-T33S-R41W, then into the S/2, S/2, S19-T33S-R41W, then into the NW/4, NW/4, NW/4 S30-T33S-R41W, then into the SE/4, SE/4, SE/4 S24-T33S-R42W, then continues southwest through S25-T33S-R42W, ending in the E/2, SE/4 S26-T33S-R42W.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The boundary includes the documented archeological sites 14MT1104, 14MT1105, and 14MT1106 as well as a 50-meter (164-foot) contributing linear land area around the three sites as required in the multiple property nomination. This contributing land area ties the recorded archeological sites together into one contiguous corridor.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John R. Barry & Amanda K. Loughlin
organization Kansas Historical Society date July 2012
street & number 6425 SW 6th Ave telephone 785-272-8681
city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66615-1099
e-mail cultural_resources@kshs.org

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Historic images, maps, etc.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4
City or Vicinity: Elkhart vicinity
County/State: Morton County, Kansas
Photographer: Laura Groves
Date of Photos: 11 October 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 3: View northeast, showing cattle area with parallel swales on the hill in background.
2 of 3: View northeast, showing site 14MT1105 as a single swale on the left and as a series of parallel swales in the right background.
3 of 3: View northwest, showing 14MT1105 leading away from cattle area.

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name On file with SHPO.

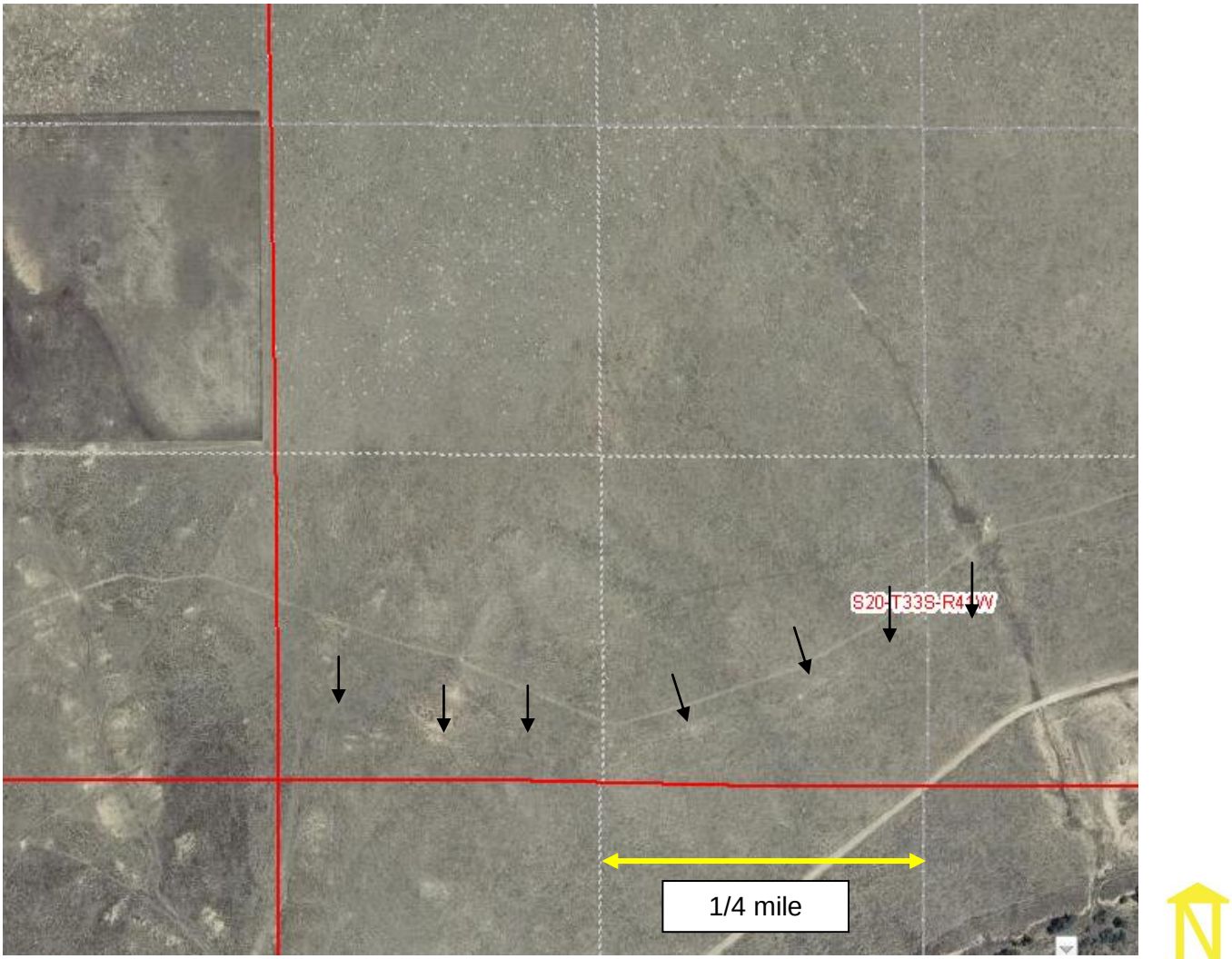
street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

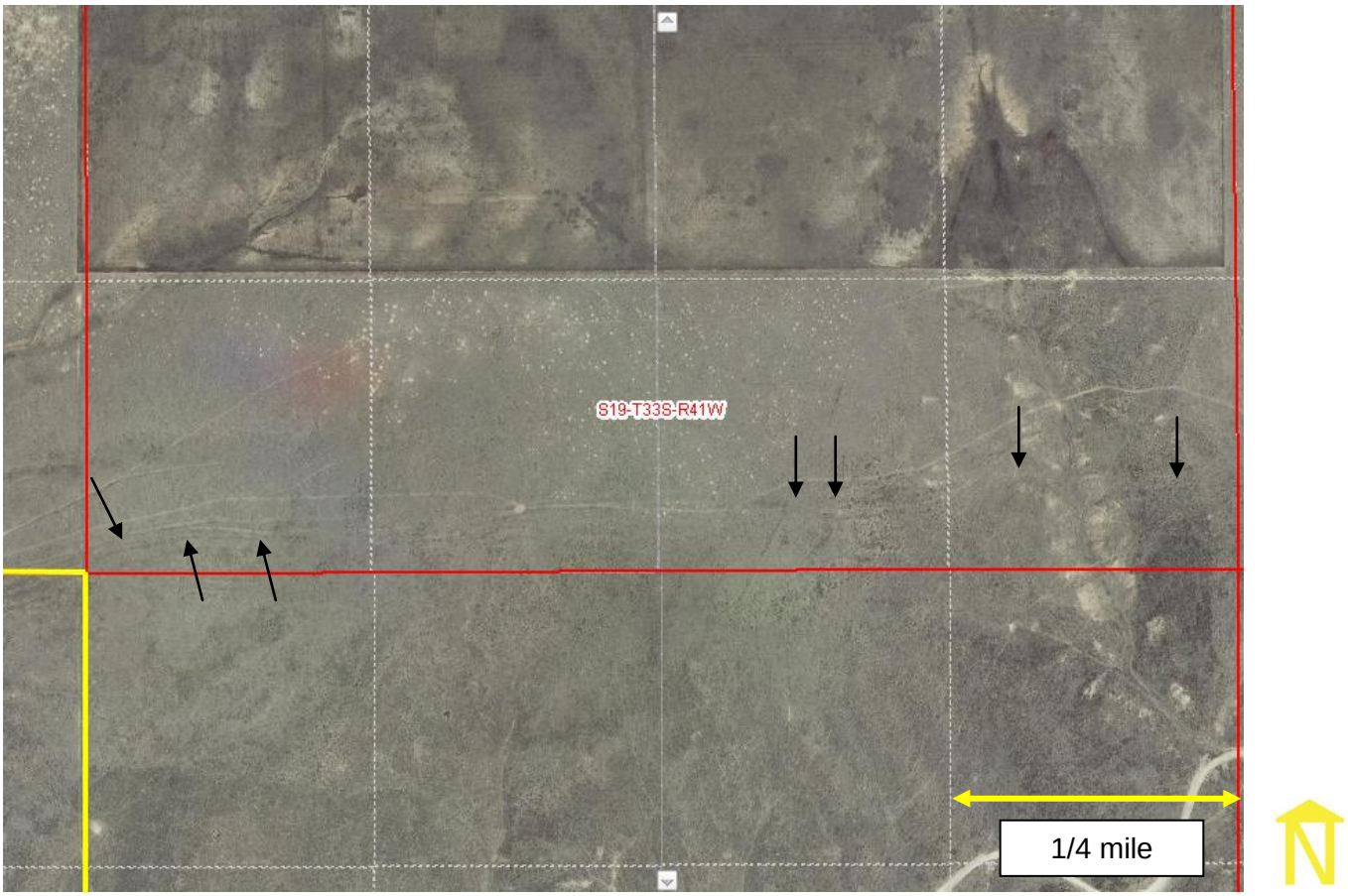
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Figure 1.



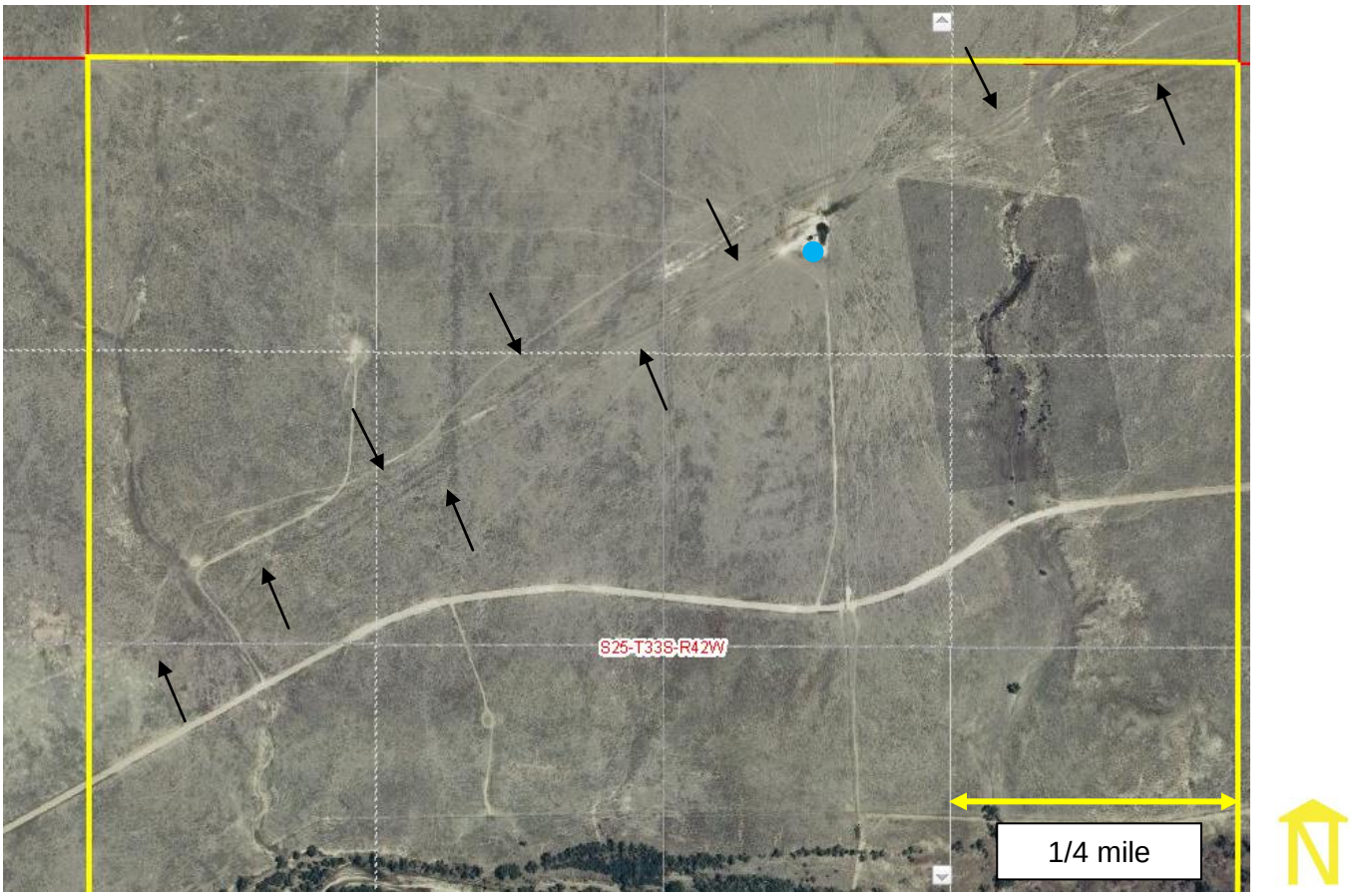
Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4
SW/4 S20-T33S-R41W
2008 aerial image of east portion of 14MT1104. Arrows indicate location of surveyed sites.
Kansas Historic Resources Inventory GIS map (www.kshs.org/khri)
Accessed 26 June 2012.

Figure 2.



Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4
S/2 S19-T33S-R41W
2008 aerial image of west portion of 14MT1104 (at right) & east portion of 14MT1105 (at left).
Arrows indicate location of surveyed sites.
Kansas Historic Resources Inventory GIS map (www.kshs.org/khri)
Accessed 26 June 2012.

Figure 3.

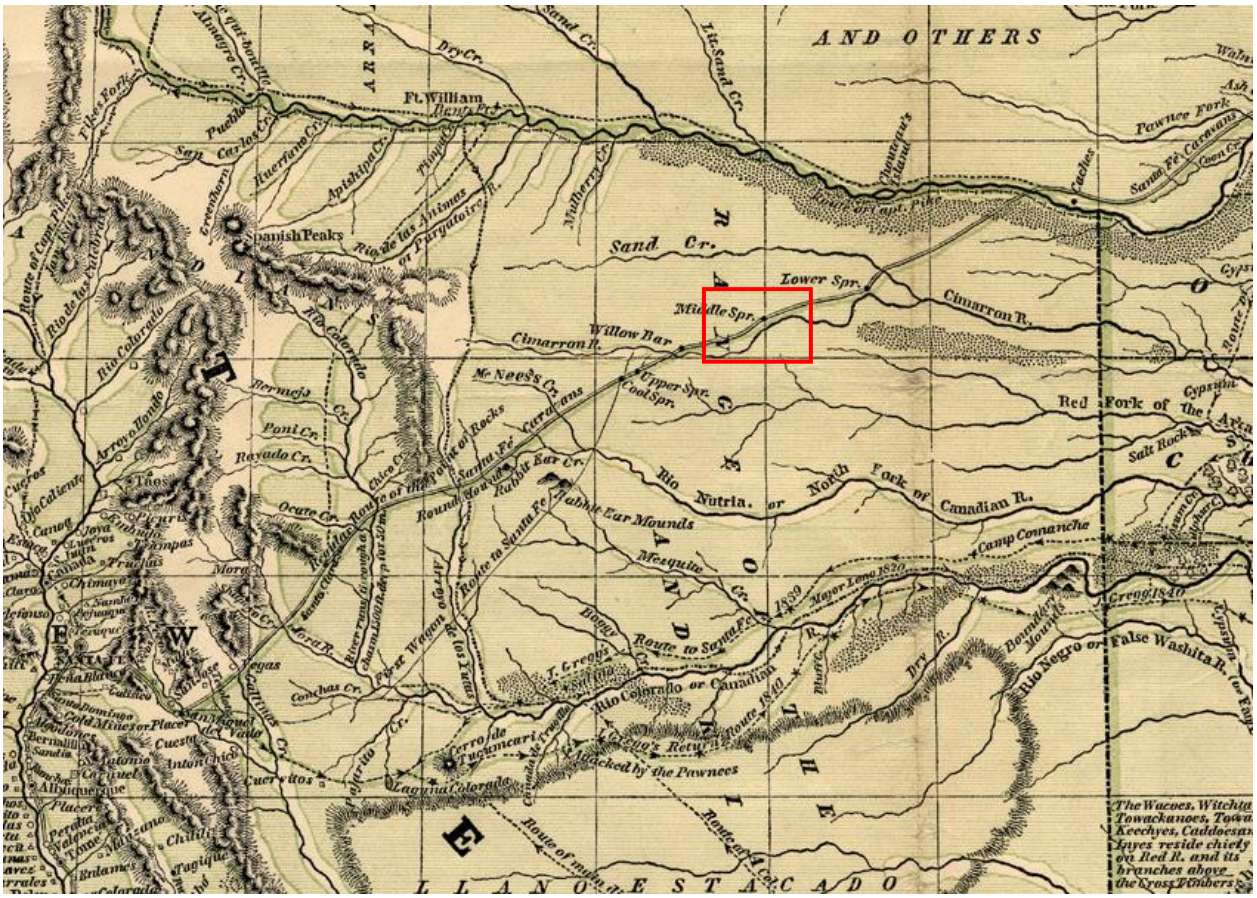


Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4
N/2 S25-T33S-R42W
2008 aerial image of west portion of Trail Segment 14MT1105. Arrows indicate location of surveyed site. Dot indicates location of accompanying photos.
Kansas Historic Resources Inventory GIS map (www.kshs.org/khri)
Accessed 26 June 2012.

Figure 4.

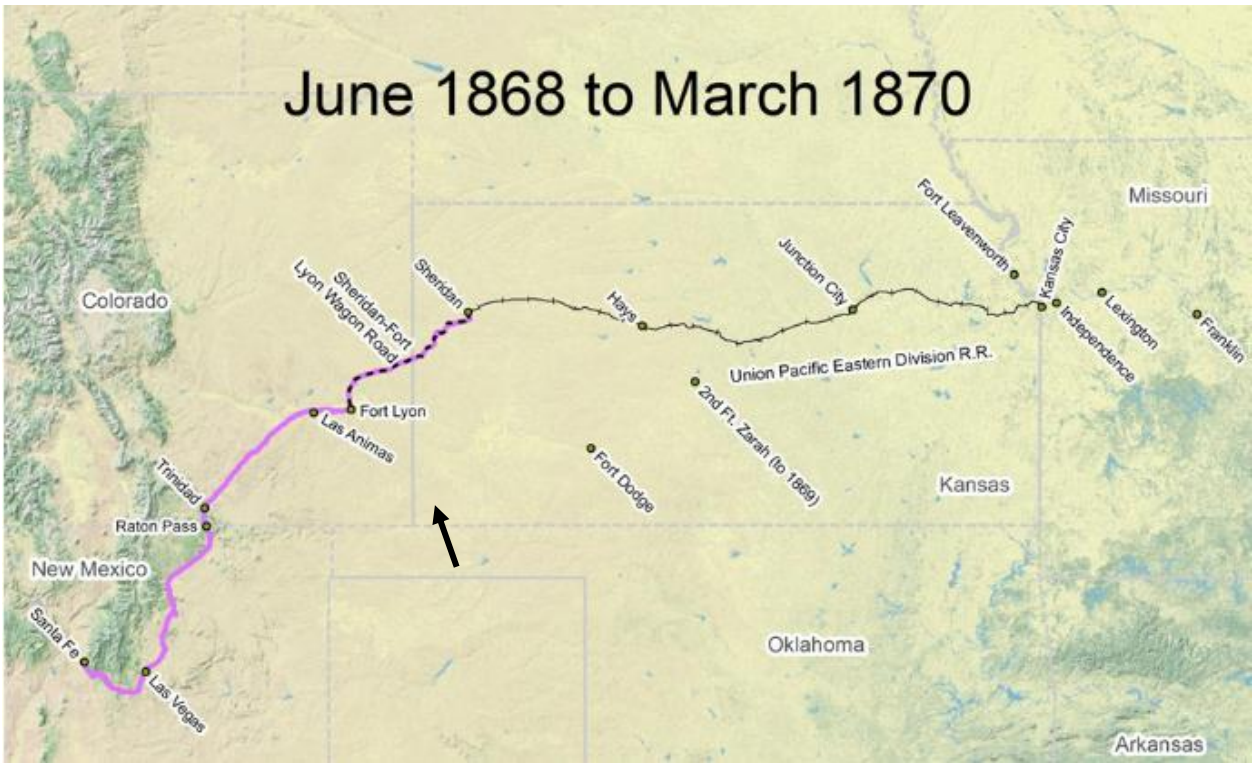
Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4
SE/4 S26-T33S-R42W
2008 aerial image of Trail Segment 14MT1106. Arrows indicate location of surveyed site.
Kansas Historic Resources Inventory GIS map (www.kshs.org/khri)
Accessed 26 June 2012.

Figure 5.



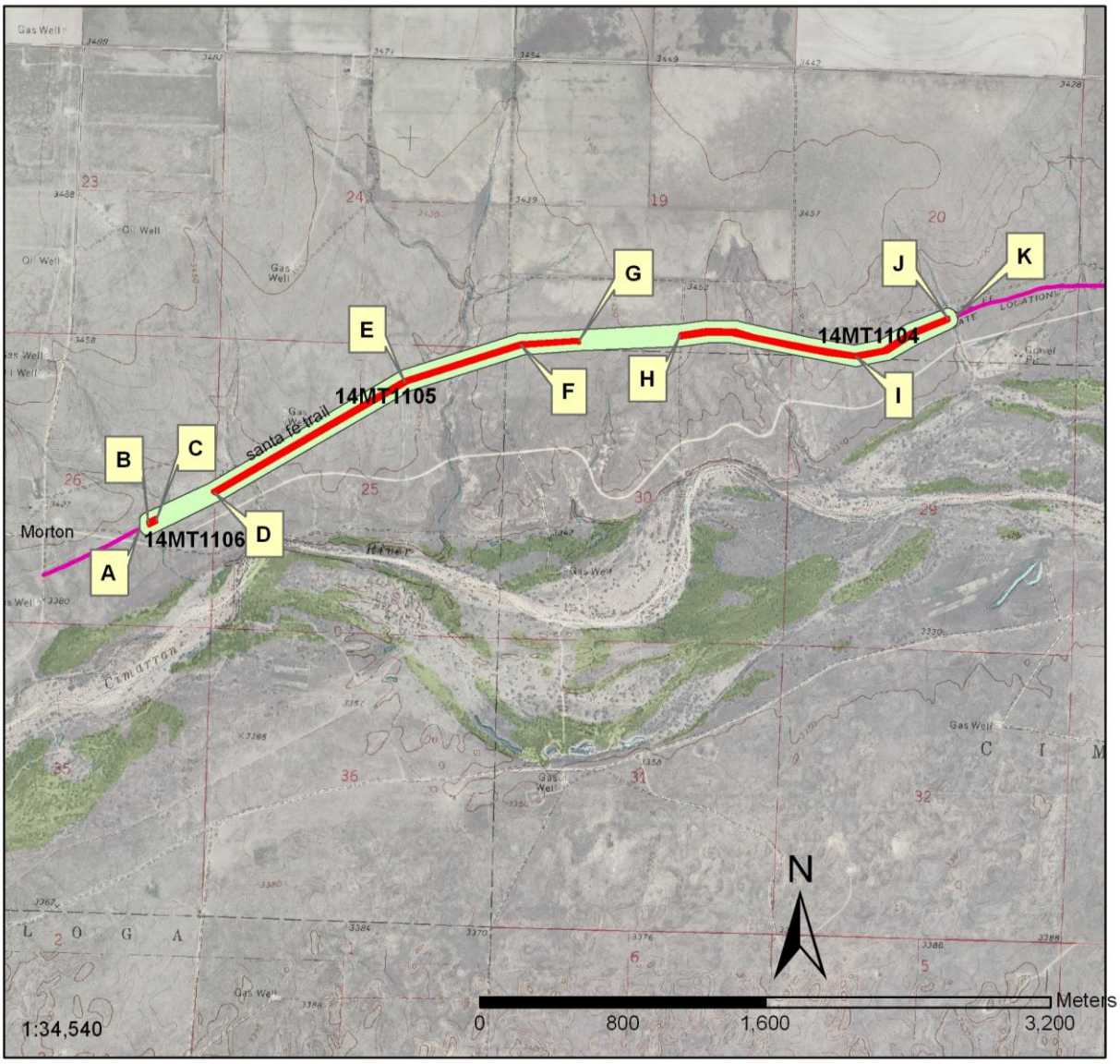
Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4.
Detail of "Map of the Indian Territory Northern Texas and New Mexico Showing the Great Western Plains." Box indicates general area around the nominated segment.
Josiah Gregg.
1844.
The University of Tulsa's website:
http://www.lib.utulsa.edu/speccoll/collections/maps/gregg/Gregg%20%20complete.jpg
(accessed 29 February 2012).

Figure 6.



Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4.
Arrow indicates general location of nominated site.
June 1868-March 1870 Timeline Map of the Santa Fe Trail.
National Park Service GIS.
http://www.nps.gov/safe/historyculture/map-timeline-3.htm
Accessed 9 October 2012.

Boundary Map.

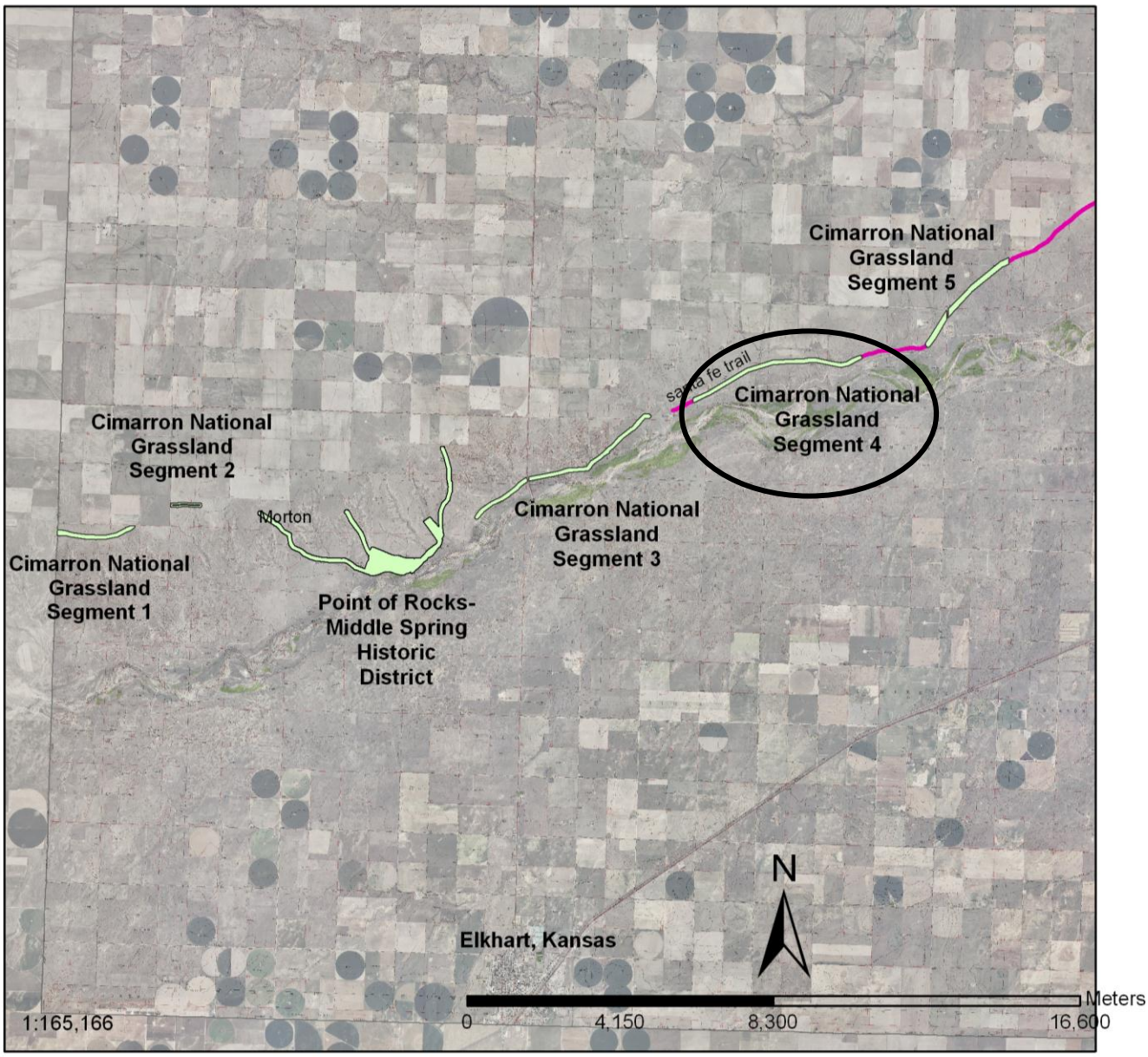


Santa Fe Trail – Cimarron National Grassland Segment 4
Elkhart vicinity, Morton County, Kansas
Image shows trail segment boundary with the recorded sites in hatched areas.

Site Boundary Coordinates (Datum = WGS84)
A: 37.146534,-101.850103 (West Boundary Edge)
B: 37.146816,-101.849567 (West Edge of Recorded Site 14MT1106)
C: 37.147019,-101.849085 (East Edge of Recorded Site 14MT1106)
D: 37.148480,-101.845495 (West Edge of Recorded Site 14MT1105)
E: 37.154362,-101.833675 (Curve of Recorded Site 14MT1105)
F: 37.156416,-101.826451 (Curve of Recorded Site 14MT1105)
G: 37.156703,-101.822787 (East Edge of Recorded Site 14MT1105)
H: 37.157123,-101.816441 (West Edge of Recorded Site 14MT1104)
I: 37.156335,-101.805321 (Curve of Recorded Site 14MT1104)
J: 37.158360,-101.799544 (East Edge of Recorded Site 14MT1104)
K: 37.158519,-101.799022 (East Boundary Edge

Total Area: 145.66 acres (0.60km^2) / Total Area of Swales: 17.57 acres (0.07km^2)

Contextual Map.



The Santa Fe Trail in
the Cimarron National Grassland
Elkhart vicintiy, Morton County, Kansas